



Monitor and Improve the GOES Imager Infrared Calibration Accuracy: An Application of GSICS

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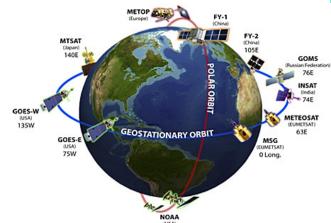
11 November 2011



GSICS GEO-LEO Inter-Calibration



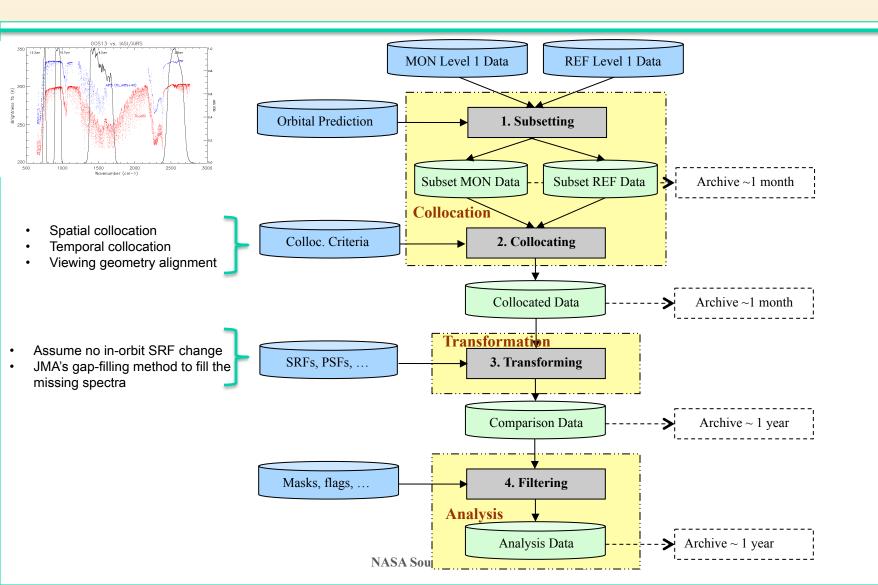
- Global Space-based Inter-Calibration System (GSICS)
 - » International collaboration to improve and harmonize the operational satellite calibration accuracy through a variety of intercalibrations
 - » GEO-LEO inter-calibration to improve the GEO IR calibration accuracy
- GEO-LEO Inter-calibration
 - » Reference instruments: AIRS and IASI
 - » Both radiometers are very stable
 - Negligible diurnal and seasonal calibration variation
 - Long-term stable since in-orbit
 - High spectral calibration accuracy
 - Very small difference radiometric between AIRS and IASI





Data Processing Flowchart

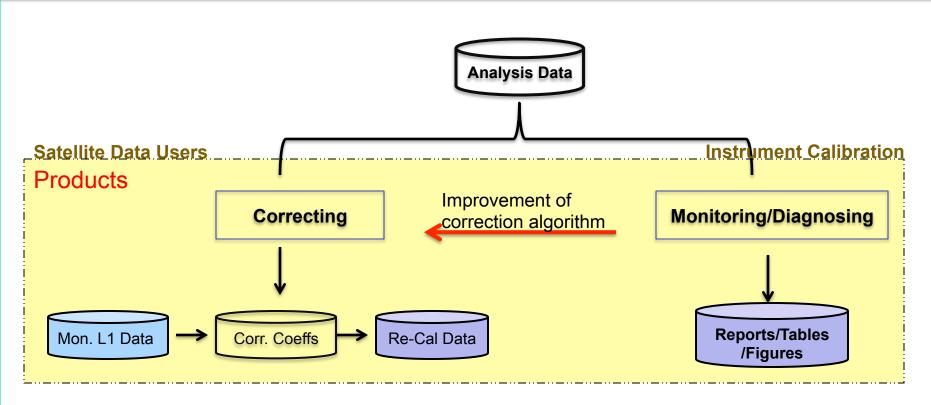






Data Analysis





GSICS GEO-LEO inter-calibration correction is traceable to IASI standard

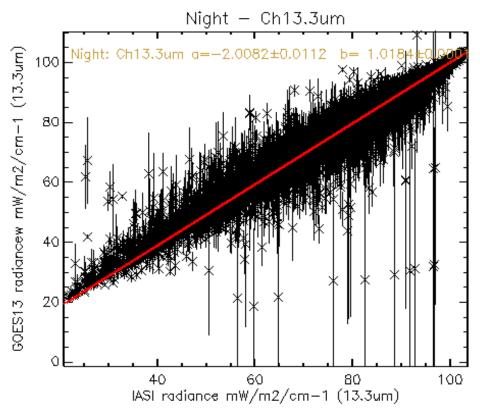


GSICS GEO-LEO Correction Algorithm



$$I_{GEO} = a + b * I_{LEO}$$

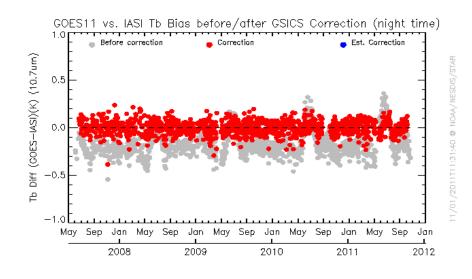
$$I_{Correct} = -\frac{a}{b} + \frac{1}{b}I_{GEO}$$

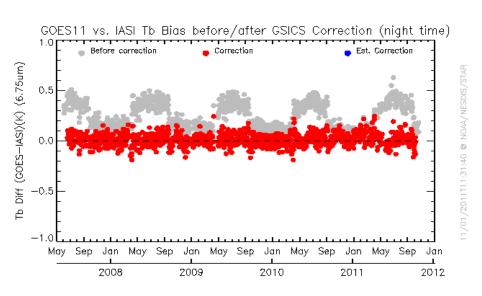




GSICS Correction Result (1)



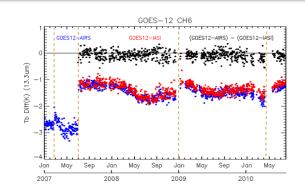


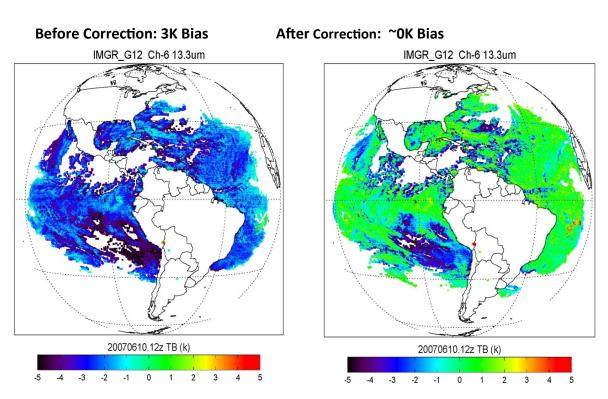




GSICS Correction Result (2)







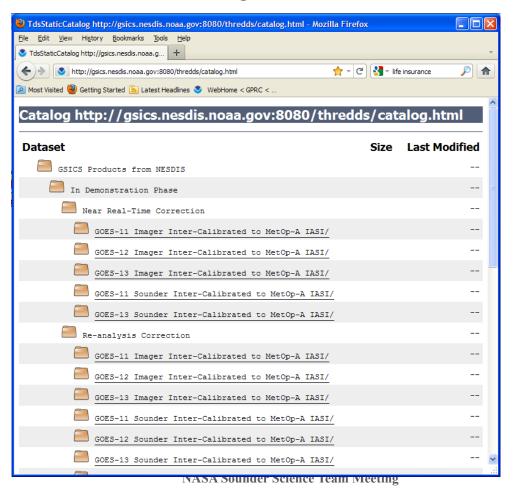
Tb difference between observed and calculated for GOES-12 Ch6 (13.3µm) before and after the GSICS correction



GSICS Correction Coeffs.



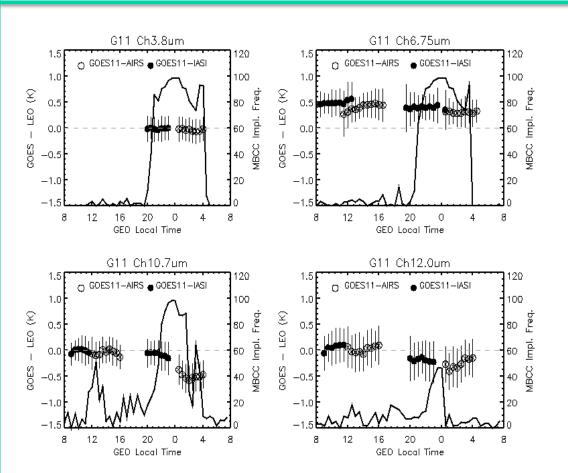
http://gsics.nesdis.noaa.gov:8080/thredds/catalog.html





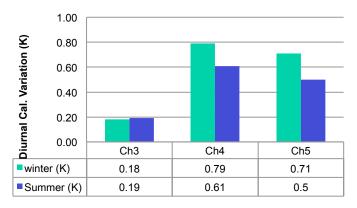
GOES Diurnal Calibration Variation





 $mean(\Delta Tb_{GEO-AIRS}, j) - mean(\Delta Tb_{GEO-AIRS}, j)$

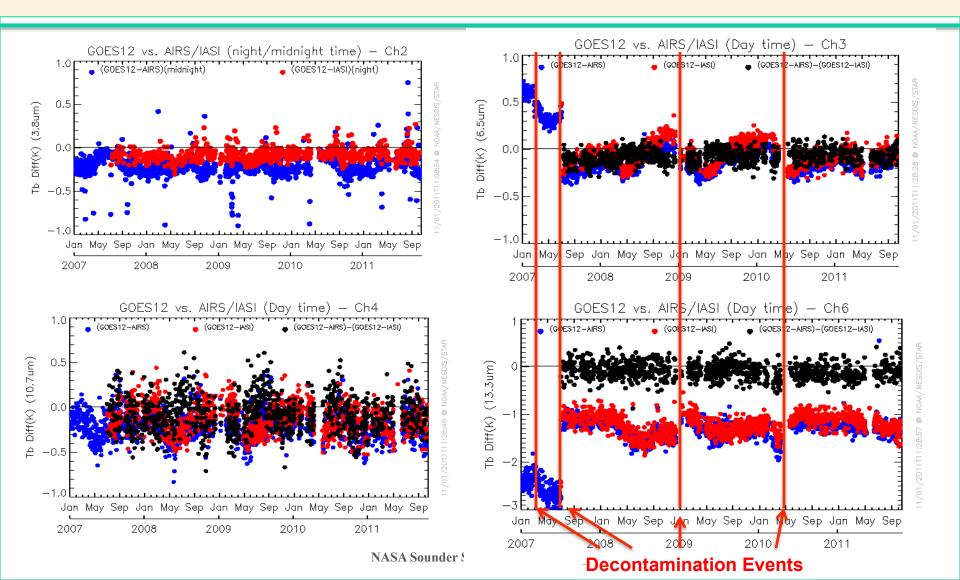
GOES-11 Imager Ch3/4/5 Diurnal Cal. Variation





GOES-12 Calibration Monitoring

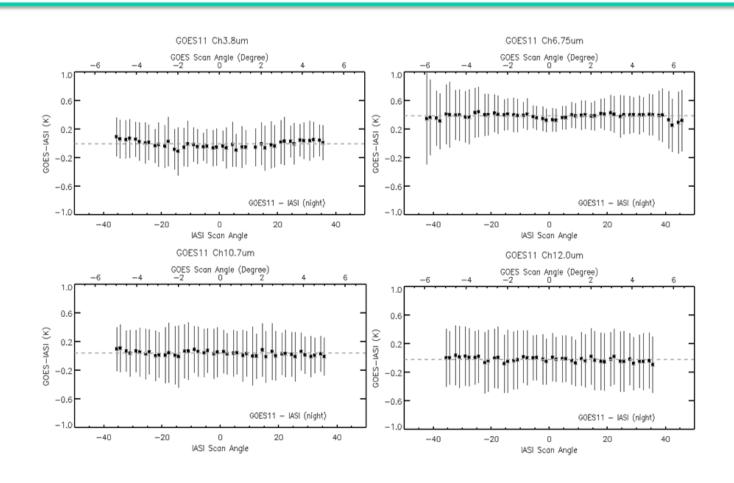






Evaluation of Angular Dependent Scan-Mirror Emissivity Correction



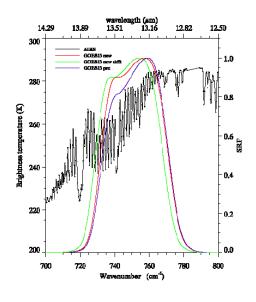


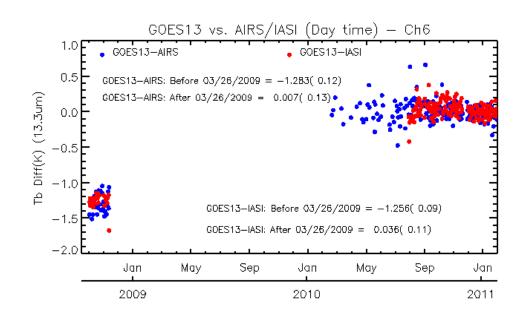


SRF Revision



- ITT revised the G13 Ch6 (13.3m) SRF during the PLT period.
- NOAA shifted the SRF by -2.6 cm⁻¹ with GOES vs AIRS collocated analysis data



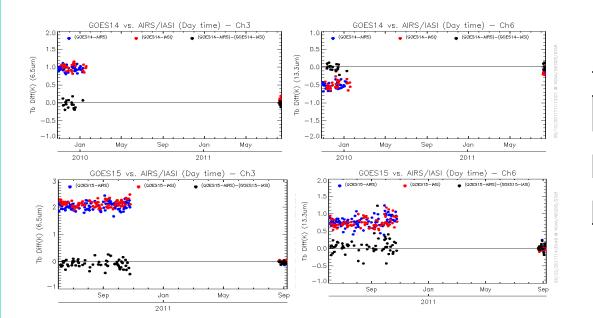




SRF Revisions for GOES14/15 Ch3 (6.5µm) and Ch6 (13.3µm)



- ITT revised the SRFs twice during the PLT period, but with still large simulated Tb biases
- NOAA shifted the SRFs using GOES vs. IASI analysis data
- New SRFs were implemented at the satellites on August 9, 2011.



| | Bias before revision | | Bias after Revision | |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | GOES - AIRS | GOES - IASI | GOES - AIRS | GOES - IASI |
| G14 Ch3 | +0.99 | +0.97 | +0.07 | +0.10 |
| G14 Ch6 | -0.48 | -0.55 | -0.11 | -0.12 |
| G15 Ch3 | +2.04 | +2.12 | -0.04 | +0.00 |
| G15 Ch6 | +0.77 | +0.74 | +0.01 | -0.02 |



Summary

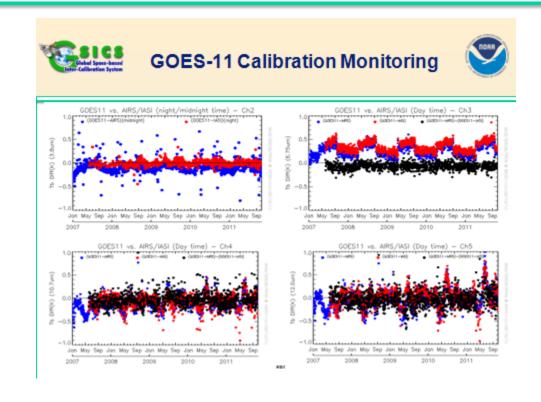


- The well-calibrated hyperspectral sounding radiometers is very powerful in evaluating/monitoring/diagnosing the broad-band GOES IR calibration accuracy
 - » Diurnal
 - » Seasonal
 - » Long-term
 - » Scan mirror emissivity correction
 - » MBCC performance
 - » Improve the radiometric calibration accuracy
- As the reference instruments, the instruments should have stable calibration accuracy at corresponding terms
- The fundamental correction of the GOES midnight calibration anomaly using the GSICS data is undergoing...



Back-up





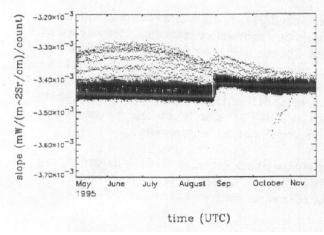


GOES Calibration Issues and Operational Remedies



Midnight Calibration Anomaly

- » Causes:
 - Extra radiation reflected by the BB to the detectors
 - Scattered solar radiation contamination at space view
- » Remedy: Midnight Blackbody Calibration Correction (MBCC)



Original calibration slopes of GOES-8 Imager Ch2 (from Johnson et al. 1996)

- Angular dependent scan-mirror emissivity
 - » Absorptive feature of the Silicon dioxide (SiOx) coating to the scan mirror
 - » Remedy: corrected with a 24-h scan view scan.



GOES-11 Calibration Monitoring



